IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 4, first three paragraphs have been amended as follows:

Figures 5, 6, and 7 [[and 8]] show further exemplified embodiments of the blinds of the invention.

Figure 8 [[9]] shows an innovative production process of microstructuring by coating with sol gel.

Figure 9 [[10]] shows an enlargement of a microstructurated surface.

Page 5, second full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

In Figure 3, concave-shaped blinds 40 through 43 are shown the prismatic tooth angles of ~~incidence~~ inclination β of which increase starting from the irradiation portion. Light radiation 45 inciding within an angle β is retro-reflected by one single reflection into the irradiation portion 44 so that a concentration area 46 is formed which, in Figure 3, is situated in front of the irradiation portion. This is reached in that the angles of ~~incidence~~ inclination β, for instance, starting from the irradiation portion increase as a concave curve 47 to the interior space. Individual teeth form projected segments of curve 47. The teeth subjected to incident light radiation may be of plane or arched shape. Even if the blind is composed of only two and a half teeth, as similar to Figure 7, the construction guideline as described remains valid. The construction guide line is even valid in case of blind structures having only one single tooth. The larger the individual steps become the more necessary it becomes to concavely arch the tooth upper side. Ideally, though not necessary, curve 47 is approximate to a parabola having a focal point in concentration area 46. The tooth sides subjected to sun light may also be of concave or parabolic shape. This is particularly the case in structures according to Figure 7 or for blinds having only one single tooth. In the case of smaller angles of incidence δ shown in Figure 4 either readjustment of the blinds is necessary by providing them in a steeper position or the concentration area moves to the underside of the upper blind.

The last paragraph bridging pages 10 and 11 has been amended as follows:

Figure 8 [[9]] shows the principle of the production. Blind material 215 is unreeled as a strip from reel 210 and is provided with the sol-gel coating by means of a prior art wet coating process at coating station 211. Subsequently, the coated material is guided through roller pair 212. Lower roller 214 may for instance be smooth while upper roller 213 is structured and embosses its structure onto the sol-gel coating. Curing of the sol-gel coating is performed immediately behind the embossing roller. Curing is performed either by thermal irradiation 217

and/or by ultraviolet irradiation 217. The kind of irradiation depends on the material composite. It is preferred to employ polymerizing coating materials. After curing, the coated blind material might be re-reeled again onto a reel 216. It might also be of advantage to first provide thermal solidification by heat treatment up to 100° C and subsequently obtain curing by ultraviolet irradiation, which is a two-step process. It is of particular advantage to provide the sol gel prior to the embossing process with an initial stiffness by means of light and/or thermal treatment and/or electron bombardment so that the micro structure cannot run any more.

Page 11, third full paragraph has been amended as follows:

Figure 9 [[10]] shows as an example a section of a finely-structured surface 230 in 400 fold enlargement. At this scale, one can see that the individual teeth constitute a complex mirror system comprising concave-shaped surfaces 230. In order to guarantee precise ray guidance, this surface should exactly be imaged. The required precision becomes possible by means of sol-gel coating by a printing or embossing process applied for instance on an aluminum blind.

Page 13, fourth full paragraph has been amended as follows:

While in Figure 9 [[10]], prismatic structures have been shown reflecting light radiation on the surfaces as a result of the mirror effect, is also possible to apply highly transparent composites having prismatic structures 30 onto a mirror, for instance a reflective aluminum blind. In that case, the light is refracted in the layer and is guided.